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CAPITALISM DENOUNCED IN LEFTIST PARTIES' FINAL DOCUMENT

PA162207 Paris AFP in Spanish 0140 GMT 13 Oct 79 PA

[By Nelson Keiman]

[Text] Oaxaca, Mexico, 12 Oct (AFP)--The third line [la linea tercerista], but one which blames the developed capitalist countries for the continent's evils, prevailed at the first meeting of democratic, nationalist and revolutionary parties which was held here. The meeting lasted 2 days.

The final document calls for creation of a permanent conference of the 22 participating countries with a president and six vice presidents. However, it makes absolutely no mention of hegemonism, an expression applied to Soviet and socialist camp attempts to win new supporters.

The document does not mention the United States, either, and refers to imperialism only once, which observers say could indicate a cautious spirit among the participants.

In general, the document could be described as tending toward the moderate left, since it denounces with precision [as received] a general crisis on the continent, economic backwardness and the poverty of the masses, all of which lead to social injustice.

The anticapitalist position is expressed when the document states: The present international monetary system is dominated by the most powerful industrialized capitalist countries, and that system creates conditions favorable to those countries and their transnational companies. At the same time, it thwarts the efforts of developing countries. Observers feel that this statement attacks the United States: We propose to form a common front to counter any activity which implies the infiltration of imperialism. This is the only time the word is mentioned.

Observers also indicated that the appointment of the board of directors demonstrated a moderate position, but tending toward the left. Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) President Gustavo Carvajal was named the board's president and Tomas Borge of Nicaragua, Leonel Brizola of Brazil, Michael Manley of Jamaica, Daniel Oduber of Costa Rica, Victor Paz Estenssoro of Bolivia and Francisco Pena Gomez of the Dominican Republic were appointed vice presidents.

A similar moderate position, not opposed to Soviet bloc countries, was observed in a speech delivered by Jorge Eastman, a Colombian who is president of the Latin American Parliament. He said the movement was anti-imperialist, opposed to the arms race, anticolonialist and antifacist.

The big loser in this meeting, according to sources present at the conference, was the United States. They indicated that in a group including such parties in power as those in Jamaica, Mexico and Nicaragua, and others which are powerful enough in their countries to assume power, the United States will be up against a unified front on issues which previously divided Latin America. As evidence, they added that apart from issuing the main document they decided to condemn the U.S. military presence in the Caribbean and to demand that the United States abandon its military bases in Cuba, Panama and Puerto Rico. They also decided to support Puerto Rico's struggle for independence.

It was also agreed at the conference to contribute funds to the reconstruction of Nicaragua and condemn the fascist regimes in Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay.

Another aspect opposed to the United States, the observers indicated, was the agreement defending raw materials and natural resources as established in the constitutive document. This agreement accused the United States of being the main predator of the continent's wealth.

RADICAL CIVIC UNION ISSUES ECONOMIC PROPOSALS

PY161647 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1233 GMT 13 Oct 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Oct (NA)--The Radical Civic Union [UCR] has stated that Argentina's economic crisis "has no international precedent in this century" and proposed to "create a society within which production would be distributed more fairly and more goods and services would be made available to the people."

The communique entitled "Proposals for an Economic Reform" released yesterday by UCR President Ricardo Balbin, stated that there is no "monetary economy" and "today's peso is worth less than five one-thousandths of what it was worth at the beginning of 1975." The paper added that "today, with one peso you cannot buy what you could buy with 5 centavos at the beginning of the current government 3 and 1/2 years ago," and indicated that the people are living in the midst of economic insecurity.

"There is no point in trying to rebuild the nation in the present circumstances," and it is improper to "minimize the importance of this tremendous imbalance which has been growing in the last few months and with which we are supposed to coexist indefinitely," the UCR said.

It went on to discuss the industrial recession caused by "arbitrary measures taken in connection with a so-called economic opening, whose characteristics are detrimental to national industry." It also criticized the policy directed at eliminating the deficit of the public sector by pointing out that the means employed are nonproductive and "fail to generate priority goods or services."

The declaration added: "The expenses stemming from the struggle against subversion and from coping with the possibility of an armed conflict with a neighboring nation have contributed to the lack of productivity, because these expenditures for defense and security were made in place of productive investments.

"Furthermore," the paper stated, "a redistribution of income detrimental to the most needy sectors of the population has taken place in the last 5 years." It then pointed out that this is why "certain minorities have substantially augmented their incomes in the midst of a recession."

It went on to say that "this can be seen in the luxury residences, the high-quality clothing, the expensive foodstuffs, cars and other high-priced goods which, instead of following the general downward tendency, have found an expanding market, especially in the case of extremely sophisticated articles of limited use even in countries where standards of living are much higher than ours."

With regard to the exchange policy, the UCR pointed out that "large funds are lost for export and for assuaging the fiscal deficit through the nonimplementation of the withholding mechanism." The paper added that the rates of exchange announced until the end of the year "have extended a free-of-charge insurance to international speculation" and emphasized that the funds taken away from exports are transferred to the financial sector, to imports subsidized by the overvaluation of the peso, to travels abroad which are now "extraordinarily cheap" and to the purchase abroad of "all sorts of articles which a country that needs production equipment and technology to power its development can do without."

The UCR declaration reaffirmed that this economic system is leading us to an "unfair and unequal society" which will give rise to "social tensions and unpleasant differences in the standards of living of its members, and in the end this will endanger the life of the privileged if they choose to remain in the country."

The paper categorized that "small and medium-sized enterprises--which have been very important for Argentina and are currently very important for developed countries--have begun to disappear and this poses the danger of leaving the market in the hands of the large enterprises, many of them foreign."

The UCR went on to point out that "this process undermines the very roots of democracy and will harm the creativity of private enterprise. In addition to this the picture outlined by the economic leadership allows us to foresee that very soon an important percentage of the largest firms with national capital will fall into foreign hands."

After severely criticizing the economic leadership, the UCR declaration outlined the 11 basic guidelines of the reform they advocated:

The return to monetary economy through the reestablishment of the proper relationship between the prices of the various goods and services;

Improvement of public investments and expenditures seeking high profits for public investments in order to obtain an adequate production of goods by the private sector through the appropriate economic framework;

Financing of the public sector: Efforts must be made to finance this sector through genuine means, that is, taxes or rates and prices of goods and services;

Income policy and better distribution of income: This must be attained by means of a policy which will be devised by the state together with representative sectors and will be aimed at increasing the income of that portion of the population whose standards of living are "what in Argentina is considered beneath the dignity of man;"

Encouragement of private investments by guaranteeing a stable currency and an orderly and growing demand which would encourage greater productivity;

Technology: Scientific research must be encouraged and current public organizations must be provided with abundant human and material resources to increase the nation's flow of technology;

System of credits: A monetary economy which would create medium-term deposits and loans aimed basically at financing the purchase of capital goods must be established;

Planning: It must be conducted by establishing objectives which would respect the laws of the market and would lead the economy toward a planned development;

Regional development: The UCR believes that a careful policy which would channel the resources from financial centers to the various rural areas in order to encourage occupation of regions which are currently unprotected must be devised;

A rational economic opening: The opening of the foreign sector must be effected rationally by seeking to strengthen and broaden Argentine industry and not its weakening and destruction;

Foreign reserves: It is necessary to properly make use of the important foreign reserves and convert them into equipment, machinery and technology necessary to attain the country's balanced development.

PAZ ESTENSSORO COMMENTS ON MILITARY UPRISING

PY121216 Paris AFP in Spanish 0450 GMT 12 Oct 79 PY

[Text] Oaxaca, Mexico, 11 Oct (AFP)--After having learned about the military uprising which took place in his country, former Bolivian President Victor Paz Estenssoro asserted here today that Bolivia "will remain stable even after the attempt to make its economy unstable by political means."

The leader of the National Revolutionary Movement (MNR), the party which has a majority in Congress, is in Oaxaca taking part in the meeting of the Latin American progressive political parties which was convened by the Mexican Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI).

Regarding the uprising he stated: "I do not think it will have any effect on Bolivian democracy since it has been demonstrated that the army as a whole still respects the process."

When asked whether any radical sector of the left might try to answer the rightist outbreak with another uprising, he stated: "All the leftist forces are interested in maintaining the present democratic process, to guarantee human rights and individual rights. I do not think any group would have such intentions."

Paz Estenssoro added that he is willing to give up his leadership "if my entire party asks me to do so and if the needs of my country demand it."

The political leader pointed out that if the United States decided to sell the whole of its tin reserves on the international market the Bolivian economy would be damaged, and this could cause serious problems for the stability of the country.

BANZER DEPLORES WAVE OF 'CHAOS AND ANARCHY'

PY161947 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 11 Oct 79 p 4 PY

[Text] Former President Hugo Banzer said yesterday that the Bolivian democracy is being endangered by the chaos and anarchy currently rampant in the country.

In his statement to the press on the occasion of the 6th anniversary of the military naval school, Banzer deplored the wave of attacks which has hit La Paz affecting private residences, the military hospital--just recently--and a number of embassies accredited to our country.

"I firmly reject this means (terrorism) of showing disagreement," Banzer said. He indicated that that is what Congress is for, and the right thing to do in a democratic system would be to go there or to resort to the news media to express demands.

He indicated that terrorism has reappeared in Bolivia, jeopardizing the tranquillity and the life of Bolivians. He recalled that these things did not happen during his administration "because the people had no need to resort to violence and because those who used these methods were either put under control or out of the country. Terrorism is a well-known extremist tactic," Banzer added.

A journalist asked Banzer whether he would admit that the armed forces could take over control of the state. The former president answered: "No, I admit no such thing. You have asked me whether the democracy is in danger. Yes, it is in danger. Chaos and anarchy are an expression of anti-democracy."

He also insisted that there is a need to unite all Bolivians, "inviting the leaders of all political groups to hold a fraternal dialog which would benefit the country."

On the suit for damages brought against him in Congress, Banzer indicated that there are two possibilities if he is required to appear for the defense. He must either attend himself or appoint someone to appear in his name. "I am currently directing the preparations for my defense, but I also have commitments in connection with the leadership and strengthening of the National Democratic Alliance. Thus I have appointed lawyers Mario Rolon, Franz Ordaza and Hugo del Granado to act on my behalf," he said.

BERNAL ESCALANTE VOICES SUPPORT FOR BANZER, ARMED FORCES

PY161952 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 11 Oct 79 p 4 PY

[Text] Gen Rene Bernal Escalante, ret, sent a note to former President Hugo Banzer in which he stated that "if Congress believes that the suit for damages must deal with your administration alone, let this suit for damages be filed, and those of us who have worked with you and with the armed forces will have the moral duty to take a stand by your side as we did before and to join the defense, letting our detractors know that if they can prove their charges, we are prepared, as honorable military officers, not only to go to jail but to answer with our lives as well. If, on the contrary, they are unable to prove what they are saying now, they must be prepared to go to the field of honor and give us the satisfaction we will demand from them."

Further on, General Bernal--who was defense minister under Banzer's administration--stated that "we all know who is responsible for the campaign to undermine the prestige of the armed forces, and we know what they want to do by taking away the prestige of the democratic process and the armed forces which started it. Thus, as a good soldier of this fatherland who knows all about loyalty and honor, I stand by your side to defend our people, to reject the slander which is being spread and to answer for our actions."

He went on to reaffirm that the Bolivian people know and are aware that the armed forces assumed the responsibility for the government at difficult times when "it was clear that an economic and social collapse was underway as a result of demagoguery, anarchy and extremist disintegration; and they assumed this responsibility as true guardians of the nation's history and heritage and of the welfare of its people, fully dedicated with exemplary patriotism, honesty and self-sacrifice, to the attainment of truly revolutionary and nationalistic changes.

SILES ZUAZO: UDP DECLINES TAKING PART IN GOVERNMENT

PY161051 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 16 Oct 79 PY

[Excerpt] The Popular and Democratic Unity [UDP] has declined taking part in the government in view of the threat of facing worse internal struggles and of its profound disagreements with the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement. At a press conference held by UDP leader Hernan Siles Zuazo, it was made clear that the UDP will not take part in the government but instead, under Siles Zuazo's leadership, it will undertake a front-oriented action and will provide guidance to its Congressional bloc accordingly.

BRIEFS

DELEGATES TO UNGA--The Bolivian Foreign Relations Ministry has issued the list of delegates to the 34th UN General Assembly. The Bolivian representatives are: Sergio Palacios de Vizzio, permanent delegation to the UN; Jose Luis Roca, deputy delegate; special envoy, Ambassador Julio Equino Ledo; and several Congressmen. [La Paz INFOBOL Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 2330 GMT 4 Oct 79 PY]

JORNAL DO BRASIL ASSAILS U.S. PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES

PY161506 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 14 Oct 79 p 11 PY

[By Fernando Pedreira]

[Excerpts] Who is going to win in the United States--Jimmy Carter, Ted Kennedy or the Republican opponent who has not yet been chosen? The U.S. presidential campaign has opened 13 months before the elections scheduled for early November 1980. This speeding-up of events was caused by the weakness of the current President, the confusion and the perplexity in which he engulfed his own government, which began so recently and with such good auspices.

Who will win? Kennedy, Carter, Connally, Reagan? Democracy (and the Presidency) involves some pitfalls, and the truth is, from the viewpoint of reason and retrospection, that perhaps none of these names should be chosen. Connally is a new Johnson; Reagan is an aging sub-Nixon; Carter is a pathetic failure; Kennedy, if it were not for the saga of his family.... Perhaps Ambassador Azeredo da Silveira, with his experience as former minister during the Geisel government, should propose to the U.S. Congress that an April PACKAGE [as published] be issued, instituting a new system of elections there, less exposed to errors and with the rich contribution of other American countries. After all, what are all our national security measures good for if the North-Americans behave so foolishly?

MAGAZINE RELEASES STUDY ON GROWING ARMS INDUSTRY

PY162320 Paris AFP in Spanish 1611 GMT 15 Oct 79 PY

[Text] Sao Paulo, 15 Oct (AFP)--Thirty-two countries purchase war materiel from Brazil, something which has contributed to the considerable development of the Brazilian arms industry during the last few years, to such an extent that it is about to become one of the leading countries in the Third World in terms of arms production and export.

This statement is included in a study that was carried out by the Brazilian monthly (?O) JORNAL magazine in its October issue, which was released here today.

The magazine adds that "a gigantic military-industrial structure" is being developed in the country and that the export of arms has surpassed $300 million in 1979 with a forecast that it will reach $1 billion by the beginning of the next decade.

Approximately 350 enterprises, which employ about 100,000 persons, participate in this production which is valued at $4.8 billion (3 percent of the gross domestic product) by the Army Ministry.

Seventy percent of the exports are made up of light tanks and military trucks manufactured by ENGESA (Ingenieros Especializados), which builds an average of four tanks a day--a world record. The Bernardini enterprise will place on the market before the end of the year a 30-ton armored vehicle--the X-30--which will be the heaviest to have been conceived by a Third World country.

In the aeronautical sector, the EMBRAER enterprise, which supplies small combat planes to most of the Latin American countries, is, with Italy, studying a project to develop a plane for attacking targets on the ground and for tactical support, the A-X, which will be ready in 1985.

According to official forecasts, Brazil will be able to manufacture submarines at the beginning of the 1980's.

Brazil, self-sufficient in the manufacture of conventional weapons, will now enter the most sophisticated sector: that of aerospace.

(?O) JORNAL indicates that from the second half of 1977 up to July 1979, the country received approximately 80 foreign proposals for the purchase of technology and for association with Brazilian groups. The monthly recalls that in 15 years "Brazil has quadrupled its military expenditures, to the point of unleashing an arms race throughout Latin America."

OFFICIALS RULE OUT NUCLEAR TESTS IN COUNTRY

PY131554 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 13 Oct 79 PY

[Text] In a lecture at a seminar on energy held in Fortaleza, Paulo Nogueira Batista, president of the Brazilian Nuclear Corporation, has stated that Brazilian territory will never be used as a field for nuclear tests by anyone. He said that insinuations to this effect have been made by sectors which believe that the FRG intends to carry out in Brazil what it cannot carry out in its territory. He added that international pressure against the Brazilian-FRG agreement is motivated by economic, technological and mainly political reasons.

He made it clear that certain countries have been conducting this campaign out of fear that Brazil might use atomic energy for nonpeaceful purposes in the future.

SINGLE TICKET TO BE PRESENTED AT MDB CONVENTION

PY121429 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 12 Oct 79 PY

[Text] The single ticket which will be submitted at the convention of the Brazilian Democratic Movement scheduled for 4 November has been decided. This is what our correspondent (Carlos Rodriguez) reports from Brasilia:

[Begin recording] [Rodriguez] Deputy Ulisses Guimaraes, president of the MDB, now that the single ticket "unity of the opposition" has been agreed upon, what can you tell us about this decision and the debate concerning the coming MDB national convention?

[Guimaraes] I believe that the decision made was the right one because we know that the government has been trying to divide the MDB at all costs.

The MDB is proving, through events of this kind, that there is harmony. This ticket is a challenge to the government because, through it, we will be extremely united in our struggle against the reorganization [presumably, party reorganization] which they have been announcing.

This is another confirmation of what I have always said: The MDB is a free party. There are some internal disagreements, but in times of crisis such as these, the MDB is strongly united. [end recording]

PRESIDENT ROLDOS PLEDGES SOLIDARITY WITH SALVADORANS

PA170306 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0100 GMT 17 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Quito, 16 Oct (EFE)--Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos voiced today his hope that the change in government in El Salvador will hasten the "country's political democratization process according to the will of the majority." Roldos added in an official communique that the Salvadoran people can count on the "militant solidarity of the Ecuadorean people and government."

He said that the principle of nonintervention must be respected in El Salvador so that the people can freely choose their government and establish a democratic process that will satisfy the people's needs and maintain the utmost respect for human rights. Besides this communique, the Foreign Ministry has not issued any statement on recognition of the new government.

PERSONNEL IN SAN SALVADOR ALLEGEDLY BEING HARASSED

PA132100 Paris AFP in Spanish 1638 GMT 12 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Quito, 12 Oct (AFP)--The Ecuadorean Government has charged that personnel working in its embassy in San Salvador are being attacked by extreme rightist organizations. Government spokesman Fausto Molina, the secretary general of public information, revealed that during these attacks, President Jaime Roldos Aguilera has been accused of belonging to the extreme left and of having supported the fall of Nicaraguan dictator Anastasio Somoza. The government official said that the Ecuadorean Government had made a commitment to fight for human rights and for the consolidation of democracy in the Americas and in the countries that are our closest neighbors.

ROLDOS-BUCARAM RIFT SEEN AS WEAKENING PARTY UNITY

PA162210 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1255 GMT 16 Oct 79 PA

[Excerpt] According to the evening newspaper ULTIMAS NOTICIAS, the Concentration of Popular Forces (CFP) bloc has crumbled as a result of the heated dispute between President Jaime Roldos Aguilera and House of Representatives President Assad Bucaram. According to the paper, six legislators have sworn loyalty to the chief of state, thus weakening Bucaram's monolithic bloc unity and undisputed radical leadership. This crack within the ruling party will enable the executive branch to obtain a majority in the legislative assembly during its special session period.

In addition, the "turquoise" pact with the Conservative Party has now been concluded. Conservative Director Rafael Armijos has explained that the agreement has concluded now that its objectives have been achieved. The paper identifies those objectives as approval of the tax package added to the budget pro forma, and the rechanneling of future executive branch decisions. The famous luncheons given by the government minister--to which Bucaram has referred in recent speeches--have thus apparently achieved positive results for the executive branch.

The deputies mentioned as possible deserters of Bucaram's absorbent paternalism are Gonzalo Gonzalez from Bolivia; Eduardo Rivas from Canar; Gilberto Plaza and Segundo Salas from Esmeraldas; Jorge Zambrano and Francisco Daza from Manabi; and Nelson Felix Navarrete from Napo Province. Four other representatives are said to maintain neutrality, that is, respect for CFP postulates and unity: Edgar Garrido from Loja; Antonio Andrade Fajardo from Guayas; Walter Esparsa from Los Rios; and Marco Proano Maya from Imbabura.

NATIONAL GUARD ENTERS COLOMBIA, OPENS FIRE ON STUDENTS

PA170447 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0433 GMT 17 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Inspeccion de Pueblo Nuevo, Colombia, 16 Oct (EFE)--The Venezuelan National Guard opened fire today at a student rally, it was learned in military circles.

A military source revealed to EFE that there were no casualties but that there were some bruises among those who fled from the submachinegun bursts fired from several places. The members of the Venezuelan National Guard, which entered Colombian territory, also shot at several inhabitants of Inspeccion de Pueblo Nuevo, the same sources said:

"They insulted us and some of them broke our things," said a woman who fled with her young child.

"They shot like they were crazy," emphasized a Colombian peasant who was shopping at a store.

GOVERNMENT PLANS OIL PRODUCTION CUT IN 1980

PA161654 Paris AFP in English 1607 GMT 16 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, Oct 16 (AFP)--Venezuela today reaffirmed its intention to cut its crude oil output next year by about seven per cent as a "warning" to big Western consumers, but said it was not in favour of a further rise in crude prices.

Humberto Calderon Berti, the minister for energy and mining, said Venezuela's production, now about two million barrels a day, would be reduced by 150,000 barrels a day in 1980 in order to make it clear to the consumer countries that they have to introduce "sufficiently drastic and firm" conservation policies.

Mr Calderon said, however, that Venezuela would not support a further increase in crude prices when oil ministers of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) meet here for their semi annual conference on December 17.

He said that Venezuela was much concerned about the effect of oil price increases on the payments position and the economy of developing countries and would insist on the conversion of OPEC's special fund into a bank with the purpose of bringing assistance to these countries.

Questioned about the possibility of a new price rise being decided in Caracas, he said, "there is nothing definitive for the December meeting and it is premature to discuss this matter." Venezuela would "in any case" not support any increase, he added. He also stressed the need for a long-term strategy for oil pricing.

Residual Petroleum Price Increase

PA121235 Paris AFP in Spanish 2311 GMT 11 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 11 Oct (AFP)--Venezuela will increase the price of its residual petroleum by an average of $1.50 per barrel effective Sunday. Thus it will cost between $19.60 and $26.70, Energy Minister Humberto Calderon announced here today. This is the 11th residual fuel price increase in Venezuela this year and the second in less than a month.

TEACHERS MEETING WITH GOVERNMENT ENDS WITHOUT AGREEMENT

PA161746 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 0444 GMT 16 Oct 79 PA

[Excerpt] The government's meeting today with leaders of three teachers associations on strike for a little over 6 weeks ended without agreement. Talks centered on the issue of wage proposals on which both the government and the teachers have announced no more ground will be yielded. There was no change in either position.

CORREGIMIENTO REPRESENTATIVES APPEAL TO TEACHERS

PA170418 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0330 GMT 17 Oct 79 PA

[Text] The National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives today issued Resolution No 3, which emphatically and publicly protested the actions and attitudes of those who lead our youth today, referring to the teachers' leaders.

The resolution also appeals to all honest and responsible leaders in our country to return to their educational tasks on Monday 22 October so that the social peace and stability deserved by all Panamanians can return. The resolution also asks these leaders to desert those who betray them.

NATIONAL GUARDSMEN SURROUND TEACHERS' HEADQUARTERS

PA161853 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 Oct 79 PA

[Text] At approximately 1200 today, National Guardsmen in combat gear were stationed near the Republic of Venezuela School, the center of operations for the striking teachers. Teachers were posted inside and outside the school as they have been doing throughout their strike.

National Guardsmen began patrolling the schoolgrounds early this morning. Teachers indicated that they planned to march to the Cinco de Mayo Square to protest the guardsmen's presence. The National Guard prevented the passage of the demonstrators, who numbered more than 1,000. Leaders of the teachers' movement then spoke with Maj Armijo to ask for an explanation of the National Guard's action. After the talk, the officer and the teachers decided that the teachers would withdraw into the school.

Today teachers called for a general nationwide strike on all economic activities. Major Armijo told RPC Television that the National Guard is present to guarantee order in the city and to enable businesses to remain open if they so desire.

Following the agreement between the teachers' leaders and Major Armijo, National Guardsmen were stationed further away from the area of conflict.

Teachers' Reaction

PA161800 Panama City Radio Mia Network in Spanish 1714 GMT 16 Oct 79 PA

[Excerpt] [Unidentified speaker] People of Panama: We will come here to this podium of liberty as many times as we have to. We said last night on this same station that the government had broken off negotiations. We also said last night that Minister of Labor Oyden Ortega, Minister of Education Gustavo Garcia de Paredes and Minister Gustavo Gonzalez had broken off negotiations.

It is precisely because of the bloodbath promised by Representative for Chiriqui Dr Alvarado and because of the challenge to violence by the president of the Chamber of Representatives, Dr Celis, and because of the pathetic words of the president of the republic, "they will not pass," that the National Guard has surrounded the Republic of Venezuela School.

We will hold the president responsible for whatever happens on Justo Arosemena Avenue. We will hold President Royo responsible for whatever happens to the honest teachers. We will hold the National Guard responsible for the bloodbath, and we will hold the people of Panama responsible for not appearing at the Republic of Venezuela School en masse to back the honest teachers.

VARIOUS SECTORS CALL FOR SOLIDARITY STRIKES

Chamber of Commerce of Panama

PA170010 Panama City Radio Mia Network in Spanish 2322 GMT 16 Oct 79 PA

[Text] The Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture of Panama decided in a meeting held a few minutes ago to urge all its members to suspend their activities for a 24-hour period starting at 0600 tomorrow, 17 October. The Chamber of Commerce resolution reads as follows:

The Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture of Panama considering:

1. That the Association of Authentic Independent Teachers, the National Association of Professors and the Private Schoolteachers Association have called a national strike;

2. That the call of these true representatives of the Panamanian educators is inspired by a spirit of civic duty in the defense of the most cherished interests of all our people;

3. That the Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture of Panama has supported the teachers' movement in seeking to suspend the educational experiment called the educational reform;

4. That the negotiations held between the teachers' representatives and the government have been suspended and that there is no final solution in sight to the problem of national education, especially with regard to the educational reform;

5. That our people see with great concern the disproportionate attention and consideration given by the government to communist groups infringing upon the rights and interests of most of the citizens, resolves:

1. To reassert our honest concern over the rejection by the Panamanian people of the educational reform as it has been drafted;

2. To ask the striking teachers and the national government to resume negotiations for the good of the country in view of the national crisis and in order to have a real national unity that will allow a return to social peace;

3. To appeal to all our members, business associations, unions and civic groups throughout the country to act with patriotism at this moment; to show our concern, as parents, for the solution of the existing problems; and to suspend all our activities for 24 hours starting on Wednesday, 17 October at 0600;

4. To ask teachers and government to meet knowing that the whole country supports them and is awaiting their decisions.

Panama, 16 October 1979. Signed, Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture of Panama.

Besides the Panama Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture's decision to suspend activities starting tomorrow at 0600, we report that the Chamber of Commerce of Penonome has also called a strike starting today at 1800 and ending tomorrow at 1800.

Chitre Group Work Stoppage

PA162301 Panama City Radio Mia Network in Spanish 2235 GMT 16 Oct 79 PA

[Communique by the Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture of Chitre, read by Prof Rogelio Herrera at the Azuero Educators Information Center--presumably live]

[Text] The Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture of Chitre, at a meeting of its directors and responding to the wishes of the majority of its associates, and in common accord with the other Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture of the Republic of Panama, hereby decrees the closing of all business establishments as of 1800 today, 16 October, until 1800 tomorrow, 17 October, in support of the just demands of the educators.

This official communique will be released for publication to all local and national media. Issued in the City of Chitre at 1530, 16 October 1979. Signed by the members of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture of Chitre.

More Cities Join Strike

PA170117 Panama City Radio Mia Network in Spanish 0050 GMT 17 Oct 79 PA

[Report by Julio Ortega--presumably live]

[Excerpt] We want to inform you that the Colon Chamber of Commerce has announced that it will follow the instructions set forth in the communique issued by the Panama Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture, thus approving a 24-hour stoppage starting tomorrow at 0600.

We also want to report that the Las Tablas Chamber of Commerce has just approved a 24-hour strike also beginning tomorrow at 0600.

Already on strike are Chiriqui, with 98 percent of the businesses closed, Santiago, Chitre and Penonome, which started its strike at 1800 today.

APUDEP Manifesto

PA170239 Panama City Radio Hogar in Spanish 2330 GMT 16 Oct 79 PA

[Text] We have received a manifesto from the Association of Professors of the University of Panama [APUDEP]. In one of its points the manifesto notes that in continuing the struggle of the Panamanian educators, which APUDEP joined in the beginning, it reiterates its decision to go on strike. The manifesto says APUDEP has decided on renewal [as heard] of the strike, which will last 72 hours and is extendable, starting Wednesday.

It exhorts all sectors to join the struggle for respect of free association, the recovery of the university autonomy, the derogation of Decree Law 144, the stability of the university professors, the participation of the university community in government organizations and democratic election of the leadership.

In addition, APUDEP and its professors will assume the serious commitment of making the necessary calendar adjustments and developing academic work required in benefit of the students to fulfill all their requirements.

The manifesto is signed by APUDEP President Rodolfo Hermosilla.

Doctors', Odontologists' Support

PA170047 Panama City Radio Hogar in Spanish 2330 GMT 16 Oct 79 PA

[Communique to all medical personnel of the Republic of Panama]

[Text] Whereas the latest negotiations between the national government and the educators on strike failed to reach any solution due to the reiterated intransigence of the national government and, in order to cooperate effectively with the call for a national work stoppage by the educators, the National Medical Negotiating Committee [COMMENENAL], which includes the members of the Association of Doctors, Odontologists and Related Professionals of the Social Security Institute [AMOACS], the National Medical Association [AMN], the Association of Specialists of Santo Tomas Hospital, and the National Federation of Interns and Resident Doctors hereby exhorts all medical personnel in the Republic of Panama to abstain from attending their private clinics for an initial period of 48 hours starting at 0800 tomorrow Wednesday, 17 October.

A people united shall never be defeated! Now or never!

The communique is signed by the COMMENENAL press committee.

SICOTRAP Joins Strike

PA170057 Panama City Radio Mia Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 16 Oct 79 PA

[Text] The members of the Union of Public Transportation Drivers [SICOTRAP] have announced that they do not support the bureaucratic attitude assumed by their leadership, imposed by force, and declared that they are joining the strike called by the educators. At the same time they choose not to pay any attention to the instructions issued by a leadership that does not represent the interests of the transportation sector's working class.

SEVERAL UNIONS REJECT TEACHERS' CALL TO STRIKE

PA161805 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 16 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Representatives of the Trade Union Federation of Workers, the National Maritime Union, the Union of Port Workers of the Republic of Panama and the Union of Workers of Laundries and Related Activities have issued a communique in which they reject all actions which disrupt public order as a result of the political infiltrations in the teachers movement. The secretary generals of the organizations also urged other groups to maintain a firm opposition to the call [for a general strike].

COSTA RICA

NEW SALVADORAN GOVERNMENT TO BE RECOGNIZED

PA161342 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Costa Rica will recognize the new Salvadoran Government. Although the Costa Rican Government has not officially received information on the establishment of a new government in El Salvador, Costa Rica will apply the Estrada Doctrine. This means it will recognize the new Salvadoran Government even though it is the result of a coup d'etat.

Yesterday, the Foreign Ministry was unofficially notified that President Carlos Humberto Romero had been overthrown. Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon said the Estrada Doctrine will be applied.

COMMENTATOR SAYS COUPS CANNOT SOLVE LATIN PROBLEMS

PA162125 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 16 Oct 79 PA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The military coup in El Salvador is a symptom of the dangerous situations facing the area's countries. It is dangerous to the extent that the coup could provoke chaos and greater social and guerrilla agitation. We do not believe that solutions achieved through military coups are good. El Salvador is not the same as Nicaragua. The Romero dictatorship could never be compared with that of Somoza. They were completely different. However, both dictatorships led to constant agitation.

The people call for freedom but want full freedom, a Western-style freedom, and not a Marxist freedom which turns a gringo dictatorship into a Russian one. The people want neither a gringo nor a Russian dictatorship. "Down with dictatorships!" is the slogan of the people. "Down with imperialism!" is the clamor of the popular masses. They do not want U.S., Soviet, Chinese, Cuban or Vietnamese imperialism.

In El Salvador there are groups interested in establishing proletarian dictatorships, military dictatorships and all kinds of dictatorships. Dictatorships, whatever their form, are disastrous.

We do not believe in military governments or in revolutionary militarymen. However, in this Latin America which is so difficult to understand there are examples of change, even in countries run by the military. An opening and a change toward peace could take place in El Salvador. However, we are pessimistic. But at least it is a step toward hope. Central America demands immediate solutions. The Central American countries cannot continue to be in a constant state of war and anxiety. As everyone knew, El Salvador constituted the most explosive example of this.

EL SALVADOR

STATE OF SIEGE DECLARED; NEW JUNTA ISSUES DECREES

PA161613 Paris AFP in Spanish 1541 GMT 16 Oct 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 16 Oct (AFP)--The Salvadoran military junta which seized power yesterday has decreed a state of siege and the suspension of constitutional rights.

The junta indicated that this decision was adopted to reestablish tranquillity in the country, which has been shaken by violence for many months.

Shortly before, one of the main armed revolutionary groups in El Salvador, the Revolutionary People's Army (ERP), seized four radio stations in San Salvador and expressed its opposition to the junta.

After issuing a call over the radio for popular revolution and the unity of all clandestine groups for the insurrectional struggle, the ERP members left the radio stations.

Shortly afterwards, another clandestine group, the 28 February Popular Leagues, occupied the office of the mayor of Mexicana, a town located a few kilometers north of here, for 1 hour. Some gunfire was heard in the area. It has been learned that the army sent some armored vehicles to the area to reestablish order. It is not known if there were any wounded.

In San Salvador, the situation is tense but calm and stores have opened. Bus service has been suspended and there is heavy traffic.

None of the opposition political parties have announced their positions regarding the military junta which represents a youthful sector of the army and which announced its intention of democratizing the regime and carrying out reforms.

The church, which was one of the harshest critics of Gen Carlos Humberto Romero's rightist regime, has so far not announced its position.

The hard line adopted by the ERP is a bad omen for El Salvador's immediate future, at least in the area of violence.

ERP Seizes Radio Stations

PA161538 Paris AFP in English 1505 GMT 16 Oct 79 PA

[Excerpt] San Jose, Oct 16 (AFP)--The Marxist "Revolutionary People's Army" today seized several local radio stations to proclaim its opposition to the military junta which overthrew President Carlos Humberto Romero yesterday. It broadcast an appeal to "struggle" against the "moderate centre" junta.

Demonstrators in San Salvador

WA161704 London REUTER in English 1655 GMT 16 Oct 79 WA

[Excerpts] San Salvador, Oct 16, REUTER--A state of siege was declared throughout El Salvador today to stem a series of disturbances that overthrew President Carlos Humberto Romero yesterday.

The measure, which suspends constitutional rights, including demonstrations and rallies, was imposed after suspected leftist extremists set fires in the streets and blocked traffic in various points in the capital.

Witnesses said demonstrators clashed with security forces backed by a light tank near the National University but no casualties were immediately reported. In another incident anti-government groups seized a church in the northern suburbs.

Heavy Army-Guerrilla Fighting

PA161916 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1812 GMT 16 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Leftist forces in El Salvador have not accepted the coup. They allege it has been staged in an attempt to create a different image but that, in general terms, the same repressive government will continue in El Salvador.

We will now broadcast a report from the YSU Network's mobile unit in downtown San Salvador, where clashes against the army have been reported.

[Begin recording] We are on 5th North Avenue, in Mejicanos, where heavy shooting is currently taking place between elements of the 28 February Popular Leagues and Salvadoran Army units. The Popular Leagues and the Revolutionary People's Army (ERP) occupied several (?churches) this morning, including the one located in Mejicanos. These seizures led to the present clash in the downtown area, near the Mejicanos City Hall.

Access to 5th North Avenue is practically impossible beyond the supply regulation institute installations. A few people can be seen in the area, but soldiers posted in front of the (Sardin) Theater have blocked the road leading into the City of Mejicanos.

Dear listeners, YSU's mobile unit No 8 is now reporting from (Bairo) Colony, where we have arrived in an effort to obtain additional information on the clash currently taking place between members of the Popular Leagues and the ERP on one side, and members of the army and the security organizations on the other.

According to a number of eyewitnesses, this began at 0500 when members of those organizations began occupying various streets in Mejicanos and the downtown area. To do this, they stopped all vehicles circulating in the area and used them as barricades. These barricades were erected in front of the Astor Theater, on 5th North Avenue, on the bridge linking Mejicanos with San Salvador, on 2d North Avenue and near Panama Colony.

Two armored military vehicles appeared in the area at about 0800. Six more such vehicles arrived what later, followed by eight National Police patrols and several armored cars.

National Guardsmen are fighting the Popular Leagues and ERP members in Panama Colony, while along 5th North Avenue San Carlos Garrison soldiers are involved in the fighting. Along 2d North Avenue we have seen 2 armored vehicles, 3 trucks and between 70 and 80 soldiers, who are fighting the occupants of downtown Mejicanos. [end recording]

'Climate of War' in Mejicanos

PA170200 Paris AFP in Spanish 0052 GMT 17 Oct 79 PA

[By special correspondent Paul Rutler]

[Text] San Salvador, 16 Oct (AFP)--A climate of civil war prevailed tonight in Mejicanos, 2 km north of San Salvador, where the army, which supports the new military junta, and the 28 February Popular Leagues were engaged in fierce fighting.

The armed branch of the Revolutionary People's Army categorically rejected this morning the military coup d'etat which overthrew President Carlos Humberto Romero.

The 28 February Popular Leagues originally occupied the mayor's office in Mejicanos and then gradually occupied the whole town, which has approximately 20,000 inhabitants.

The new leaders of the Salvadoran Army, who represent the young and moderate faction, continued as of 1730 (2330 GMT).

The Leagues have rejected any compromise with the new authorities.

Terror reigns in Mejicanos following the original curiosity about events. The residents sought refuge in their homes amid the whistling bullets. The situation has remained the same throughout the day, a Mejicanos woman told AFP. To us, the military officers of the right, center or left are the same. The guerrillas are also no different. Shots and more shots and nobody worries about us or our children, she added. According to several witnesses, several persons have been killed or wounded in the shooting, which has lasted all day.

The new authorities announced they will repulse any guerrilla resistance and attacked three factories near San Salvador which leftist groups occupied 2 months ago. These groups also kept several hostages there. The recently overthrown President Romero had not tried to free the hostages for fear of international reaction. They are insurgents and we are here to calm the people, a police officer who participated in the operation to evacuate the groups told AFP.

'At Least Three' Dead

PA170238 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0213 GMT 17 Oct 79 PA

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 16 Oct (LATIN)--At least three youths were killed today in acts of violence in six suburban districts of the capital following the fall of President Carlos Humberto Romero's regime.

Police sources told this agency that three young members of the People's Revolutionary Bloc (BPR) were killed when military units evicted some 80 workers who were occupying a textile plan that was on fire.

The sources did not identify the dead youths, but they said that Ret Col Luis Felipe Escobar, whom the workers have been holding hostage for the past 2 months, was rescued by the soldiers.

Witnesses reported that more than five persons were killed when violence erupted in Mejicanos, a densely populated district north of San Salvador. This report has not yet been confirmed.

Curfew Established

PA162041 Paris AFP in Spanish 2012 GMT 16 Oct 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 16 Oct (AFP)--The Armed Forces High Command decreed a curfew here today from 2200 to 0900 while the state of siege established by the revolutionary junta for 30 days is in effect. The 30-day state of siege can be extended.

The decree also cautioned the news media to abstain from reporting information that disrupts the peace and tranquillity of the people. It also prohibited meetings of all types of more than three persons. Social and sports meetings must have the authorization of the armed forces. If they do not, they will be broken up.

The armed forces also appointed town commanders [commandantes de plaza], 14 departmental commanders throughout the country and chiefs of garrisons [jefes de plaza] in their respective jurisdictions in order to enforce this decree.

Constitutional Guarantees Suspended

PA161600 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1448 GMT 16 Oct 79 PA

[Telephone report from San Salvador by Radio Reloj correspondent Carlos Samayoa--live]

[Excerpt] [intercepted in progress]... Of Costa Rica directly from the YSU Network in El Salvador. This is a special report for the Radio Reloj listeners of Costa Rica. Here is the last minute news. A state of seige throughout the national territory has been established. We are now going to broadcast the first decrees issued by the revolutionary government junta of El Salvador.

[Begin recording of decree read by unidentified announcer] Decree No 1:

The revolutionary government junta, in accordance with the act issued by the chiefs and officers of the armed forces in the 1st Infantry Brigade at 2000 today, decrees:

1. It is assuming legislative and executive powers to exercise them according to the faculties and functions established in the current political constitution.

2. In exercising the right to insurrection, it removes from their offices, President Gen Carlos Humberto Romero, the vice president of the republic, those designated to the presidency [designados a la presidencia], all ministers and their secretaries of state, the attorney general of the republic and the prosecutor general of the republic, all deputies of the Legislative Assembly, all magistrates of the Supreme Court, members of the Central Elections Council and the president and magistrates of the courts of [word indistinct] of the republic.

3. It recognizes the validity of the current political constitution of the republic and all laws, regulations, edicts and other provisions that regulate the country's institutional life.

4. In assuming the legislative function, the government will rule through the use of decrees which will have the force of law.

5. This decree will go into effect on the date of its publication in the official gazette.

Issued in the Presidential House, San Salvador, 15 October 1979.

[Signed] Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano

Decree No 2:

The revolutionary government junta, using the legislative powers granted by Decree No 1, in order to enforce the law and maintain public order and in view of the grave disruptions of public order, has decided:

1. In accordance with Article 175 of the political constitution, to suspend the guarantees established in the articles referred to in the aforementioned legal provision. The suspension of constitutional guarantees will affect the entire territory of the republic. The suspension of the constitutional guarantees will be in effect for 30 days. The exercise of the rights established in Articles 154, 158, 159 and 160 of the political constitution, [words indistinct] whatever is ordered through military edicts which will be issued by the respective command headquarters.

2. This decree will go into effect on the date of its publication in the official gazette.

Issued in the Presidential House, San Salvador, 16 October 1979.

The revolutionary government junta notifies all those persons who in one way or another are trying to seriously disrupt public order and are sacrificing the tranquillity of all Salvadorans that a decree with the force of law has gone into effect today. Through it, the respective constitutional guarantees have been suspended. In accordance with our political constitution, we will apply the full weight of the law. Therefore, extremist groups are warned to immediately lay aside all negative attitudes which are contrary to the interests of Salvadorans and to join in the reconstruction of our dear fatherland.

Emergency Program Implemented

PA161635 Paris AFP in Spanish 1550 GMT 16 Oct 79 PA

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 16 Oct (AFP)--An emergency program designed to create a climate of tranquillity and establish the foundations for deep transformations in this country was announced here today by the government junta that has assumed power in El Salvador.

The armed forces also announced the forthcoming formation of a revolutionary government junta comprised primarily of civilians.

In addition to initiatives for ending violence and corruption, the program includes measures in the fields of economy, human rights and international relations.

The junta announced its decision to allow the formation of political parties of all ideologies, to grant amnesty to all exiles and political prisoners and to respect the right to form unions and the free expression of thought.

Economically, it plans to establish the foundations for initiating both agrarian and financial reform in addition to counteracting inflation and promoting the nation's economic development. The document also says private property will be guaranteed.

Compliance with international commitments is guaranteed and the establishment of cordial relations with all nations willing to support the struggles of our people are proposed.

The armed forces proclamation announcing the implementation of the emergency plan denounces the violation of human rights by the former regime of Gen Carlos Humberto Romero who, it states, fostered and tolerated corruption and created a veritable economic and social disaster. These problems are a product of old-fashioned economic, social and political structures, according to the proclamation.

Consequently, it adds, economic and social chaos and the violence the nation is currently enduring can only be overcome by a government that will guarantee the effectiveness of a truly democratic regime.

The document concludes with a special appeal to popular sectors and private capital to contribute to the construction of a new era in El Salvador.

Formation of Government Junta

PA161717 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1544 GMT 16 Oct 79 PA

[Excerpts] San Salvador--The moderate officers who overthrew Salvadoran President Gen Carlos Humberto Romero today announced they have dissolved Congress and will establish a government junta comprising two military officers and three civilians. According to a military spokesman, the unicameral legislative branch has been dissolved.

The spokesman, who asked not to be identified, said the officers who overthrew Romero plan to appoint a junta comprising two military officers and three civilians to rule this Central American nation of 4.5 million people. Colonels Jaime Abdul Gutierrez and Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, who led yesterday's military coup, will be included in the junta.

The spokesman added that the military chiefs are studying a list of possible cabinet members. This cabinet, he said, would be moderate and would comprise both civilians and military officers chosen for their capability.

A reliable military source indicated that one of the civilians who will probably be included in the cabinet is Dr Ramon Mayorga Quiroz, rector of the Jose Jimenez Cana University, a private institution that served as the center of opposition to Romero.

The two colonels, who have refused to define the new regime's political orientation, indicated in a communique they read personally at a press conference held at 0200 local time that the new government will be moderate and eminently democratic. In the communique they promised to put an end to violence and corruption in El Salvador, to fully respect human rights and to implement measures aimed at a better distribution of national wealth. A large part of this wealth is currently in the hands of a few families.

A spokesman for the colonels said San Salvador Archbishop Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero, a Nobel Peace Prize candidate and well-known critic of ousted President Romero, has given his blessing to the new authorities. According to the spokesman, further details will be announced later.

Colonels Gutierrez and Majano forced General Romero to resign yesterday after securing control over five key military garrisons. An army captain was reportedly killed.

Romero boarded a plane for Guatemala yesterday. In the meantime, peace has continued to prevail in the Salvadoran capital and the military is in control of the situation in the country's 14 provinces.

Military Proclamation on Goals

PA161329 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1059 GMT 16 Oct 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 16 Oct (LATIN)--The Salvadoran Armed Forces that overthrew President Carlos Humberto Romero issued a communique last night in which they stated the reasons for the uprising, as well as the objectives of the new government. The communique, which was released at 0240 local time stated:

The Armed Forces of El Salvador, fully aware of their sacred duties toward the Salvadoran people and identifying fully with the clamoring of all inhabitants against the government which,

1. Violated all human rights of the community;

2. Fostered and tolerated corruption in public administration and the judicial process;

3. Left behind true economic and social disaster;

4. And deeply disparaged the nation and the noble armed institution.

Convinced that the above problems are the product of old-fashioned economic, social and political structures which have traditionally prevailed in this country and which do not offer the majority of the inhabitants the minimal conditions for living as human beings,

In addition, corruption and the regime's lack of ability have caused the mistrust of the private business sector for which reason hundreds of millions of colones have been taken out of the country, thus deepening the crisis that is detrimental to the economic sectors,

Certain that the ruling governments, in turn the products of scandalous electoral frauds, have implemented programs that are inadequate for development, in which timid structural changes have been brought to a standstill by the economic and political powers of the conservative sectors, which have at all moments defended their ancestral privileges as dominating classes, even endangering the nation's aware capitalists who have shown an interest in achieving the people's economic development,

Firmly convinced that the aforementioned conditions are the basic cause of the economic and social chaos and that the violence that is presently being endured can only be overcome with the arrival in power of a government that will guarantee the effectiveness of a truly democratic regime,

Therefore, the armed forces, whose members have always been identified with the people, have decided, on the basis of the right of rebellion the people have when governments move away from compliance with the law, to depose the government of Gen Carlos Humberto Romero and install a revolutionary government junta comprised for the most part of civilians of absolute honesty and competence beyond all doubt.

This junta will assume the powers of state for the purpose of creating conditions in this country so all Salvadorans will have peace and be able to live according to the dignity of the human being.

The proclamation then goes on to list its main objectives, which are:

A) Ending violence and corruption;

B) Guaranteeing human rights;

C) Adopting measures leading to an equitable distribution of national wealth and, at the same time, quickly increasing the gross national product;

D) Channeling the nation's foreign relations in a positive way and reestablishing relations with the sister nation of Honduras as soon as possible. Strengthening bonds with the sister nation of Nicaragua and its government, as well as with the governments and peoples of the sister republics of Guatemala, Costa Rica and Panama, establishing cordial relations with all countries that are willing to support the struggles of our people and to respect our sovereignty.

Details of Romero's Ouster

PA161251 Paris AFP in Spanish 0450 GMT 16 Oct 79 PA

[By Guillermo Penate]

[Text] San Salvador, 15 Oct (AFP)--The plot to overthrow Salvadoran President Gen Carlos Humberto Romero began last Thrusday when the president decided to travel to the United States for a medical checkup, it was noted here tonight.

Romero had planned to return to San Salvador yesterday but hastened his return when government intelligence services detected the plot. They learned that Salvadoran Air Force planes would fly over the city and, using loudspeakers, would ask for the surrender of the three main security organizations which were believed to be loyal to the regime: the National Police, National Guard and Treasury Police.

Security organizations and all military garrisons were placed on a state (?of alert) on Thursday night [words indistinct].

On Saturday, after learning that the leaders of the coup would be arrested, the young soldiers who directed the movement met at San Carlos' Garrison, north of San Salvador, and [words indistinct] to plan their strategy. They named Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez and Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano as their spokesmen. They established contact with all national military bodies, and the army gave them its support. It was learned that only the San Salvador security organizations [words indistinct].

The Salvadoran people were unaware of what was occurring throughout the morning. At 1230, bursts of machinegun fire filled the air in San Carlos indicating that the garrison was in the hands of the rebels.

The four [word indistinct] and other garrisons in the country then joined in [words indistinct] and reports abroad were more numerous than the Salvadoran people realized.

At 1730 it was learned that President Romero had decided to resign and turn over the presidency to the army, which had already named Colonels Gutierrez and Majano as its spokesmen. The two men had been promoted to colonel in December 1978.

Romero, who had returned here from New Orleans 1 day after his departure in order to assume control of the investigation, left the country today after seeing that he could not control the insurrection. He left aboard a helicopter parked on the grounds of the Presidential House and went to Ilopango Airport where a Guatemalan Air Force plane flew him out of the country to Miami or Guatemala, according to latest reports.

The participants in the insurrection were at San Carlos Garrison tonight where they issued their first proclamation. They asked rightwing and leftwing clandestine groups to lay down their arms and wait for free elections, which will be held soon. They also said they decided to overthrow Gen Romero because he was unable to end the violence in the country.

According to political observers, the most difficult day for El Salvador will be tomorrow when government workers return to their offices and begin to learn the names of the new ministers, who it is assumed will be appointed tonight.

Romero had taken office on 1 July 1977 after a controversial election in which his closest opponent, Col Ernesto Claramount, claimed victory.

Guerrilla Leaders on Coup

PA161403 Paris AFP in Spanish 1008 GMT 16 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 16 Oct (AFP)--A coup staged behind the people's backs does not guarantee a solution to their problems, two Salvadoran political leaders affirmed here today after learning that President Carlos Humberto Romero had been replaced by the army.

Augusto Cotto, international relations secretary of the United Popular Action Front, and Mario Cesar Marti, foreign representative of the 28 February Popular Leagues, made the above statement when questioned at an event held in Mexico to organize a solidarity front with El Salvador.

The two leaders said it is difficult to determine the nature of the coup, but that it is strange that it was staged now that the popular movement is in the midst of an important process of unification and large mobilization.

They also indicated their fear that this might only be an imperialist maneuver aimed at replacing a wornout individual who can no longer continue defending his interests and those of the bourgeoisie.

Communist Party Comments

PA170344 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 16 Oct 79 PA

[Communique of Nationalist Democratic Union Party, official communist party of El Salvador, read by former Deputy Arnoldo Ferreto Segura; date not given--presumably live]

[Text] The Nationalist Union Democratic Party [UDN], in view of the military uprising of 15 October, considers that this uprising of young military officers who overthrew the government of Humberto Romero could be a positive step to the extent that it leads to popular solutions.

The people and democratic organizations have been jointly struggling against repression and for democratization of the country for the past few months through the popular forum, which posed economic and political demands. The military uprising will be significant to the extent that it meets these demands. We demand the trial and punishment of those who have committed crimes against the leaders of the popular, labor and religious organizations. We exhort the people to continue their struggle for the demands contained in the program of the popular forum.

In view of the incidents today, in which there was a clash between a leftwing organization, the ERP, and the newly established government in Mejicanos, the UDN considers that this action by the government does not conform to the proclamation issued this morning which states that democracy and repression cannot coexist. We demand the lifting of the state of siege established today, the immediate release of political prisoners, punishment for all fascists and a call to the popular organizations to participate in in the government.

We must continue struggling for the economic and political demands contained in the popular forum's platform. We demand the dissolution of the paramilitary groups and that the armed forces remain obedient to the law. We demand a general wage increase and the freezing of prices.

PDC Acceptance of Junta

PA170307 Paris AFP in Spanish 2120 GMT 16 Oct 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 16 Oct (AFP)--Antonio Morales Erdlich, secretary general of the Salvadoran Christian Democratic Party [PDC] (largest opposition party) urged all opposition groups to give credibility to the armed forces proclamation today. He said that the feelings of the country's democratic sectors are stated in that document and that he hopes it will be fully implemented since it contains the hopes of all Salvadorans.

The leader praised the proclamation and said that if it is implemented the Salvadoran people will have won a great battle. Morales' statements were interpreted in political circles as tacit support for the opposition parties to the present revolutionary junta.

The country's radio stations continued broadcasting with Radio Nacional airing official reports issued by the government junta. Meanwhile, Salvadoran Air Force planes, as well as helicopters were flying over the capital in order to restore order in the suburban communities of Mejicanos, Cuscatancingo and Soyapango.

Archbishop Sees 'Good Will' of Junta

PA170205 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2030 GMT 16 Oct 79 PA

[Appeal to the people by San Salvador Archbishop Arnulfo Romero--live relay from El Salvador radio network]

[Excerpt] The crisis in the country cannot be solved by a single group; it must be solved as a result of all our efforts. All the people must build the common platform of their own justice, as a base for their (?fraternity). Our appeal is not only a call to good sense but also a promise. The church commits itself to continue giving its unselfish services in favor of the people. The new situation in the country will not in any way change our will to serve. This sincere desire to serve and defend the people led the church into conflict with the previous regime. Therefore, this conflict can be solved only when we also have a government at the service of the people, a new government.

Finally, our words are meant for the new government which has emerged from the military rebellion that deposed the previous regime. We have carefully analyzed the messages expressing the official thoughts of the new administration. In them we see good will, well-defined ideas and a clear awareness of their responsibility. However, we want to make it very clear that this administration can earn the trust and cooperation of the people when it shows that the half-promises included in the proclamation issued this morning are more than just words but a real hope that a new era has begun for our country. We in turn, as pastors of the church, are willing to enter into dialog and to cooperate with the new administration. We state only one condition, that both government and church be aware that our reason for existing is to serve the people, each in its own way. This is our first word on the difficult path begun today and which we hope, with God's help, to continue illuminating, from the [words indistinct] that the divine saviour guide the steps of all men of good will who work to build peace and justice in our country.

Claramount to Return

PA161349 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Former Salvadoran presidential candidate Ernesto Claramount has said the three young officers holding power in El Salvador should recover the people's trust in order to follow the path of democracy, which will only be achieved through unity. Ernesto Claramount has been in exile in San Jose since 1977 when an election fraud prevented him from becoming president of El Salvador. He will now return to El Salvador to participate in politics.

GUATEMALA

PRESENCE OF OUSTED SALVADORAN PRESIDENT CONFIRMED

PA161832 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1820 GMT 16 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 16 Oct (LATIN-REUTER)--A presidential spokesman said today that deposed Salvadoran President Gen Carlos Humberto Romero is in Guatemala.

Carlos Toledo Vielman said Gen Romero, who was overthrown yesterday in a bloodless coup, arrived here before midnight along with some of his ministers and personal aides.

The spokesman said Romero was granted permission to stay in Guatemala until he can join his family in the United States. No other details were disclosed.

Reliable military sources in San Salvador said Gen Romero was allowed to leave the country after an orderly transition of power to the leaders of the new junta. His wife and children had fled to the United States earlier.

EGP MANIFESTO ANNOUNCES BEGINNING OF LEFTIST UNITY

PA161428 Paris AFP in Spanish 0424 GMT 16 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 15 Oct (AFP)--Three important leftwing organizations have announced the beginning of a unification process in a lengthy communique which will be published by local newspapers tomorrow. The publication of the manifesto addressed to the Guatemalan people is another of the Poor Peoples Guerrilla Army (EGP) demands which must be met before they will release Jorge Raul Garcia Granados, who was kidnaped 9 days ago. In its lengthy communique, the EGP indicates that Guatemalan revolutionary organizations are seeking unity and that the Guatemalan Labor Party (PGT) and the Rebel Armed Forces (FAR) are participating in that process.

Regarding the pro-Soviet PGT, the communique notes that most of the worker and peasant rank and file and the party's intermediate cadres have disavowed their leadership and have sought a more militant and revolutionary line. The EGP manifesto devotes one paragraph to the Armed Peoples Organization (ORPA). It says the ORPA has entered the revolutionary struggle after several years of vigorous clandestine preparation. In another section of the communique, the EGP stressed the awakening of Guatemala's Indian masses.

MINISTER 'UNAWARE' OF RANSOM DEMAND FOR GARCIA GRANADOS

PA161356 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 16 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Government Minister Donaldo Alvarez has said he is unaware of an alleged 8 million quetzales ransom demanded by the extremist group which kidnaped Jorge Raul Garcia Granados de Garay. The minister said police are continuing to investigate the case, but he did not confirm the unofficial report on the large ransom.

POLICE ARREST, 'MURDER' PROTESTING PEASANT

PA161445 Paris AFP in Spanish 2003 GMT 15 Oct 79 PA

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 15 Oct (AFP)--One of the peasants who occupied El Calvario Church in this city last Saturday was arrested and murdered 4 hours later, the National Central of Workers [CNT] said here today. The body of the peasant, Miguel Archila, was found this morning near Santa Catarina Pinula, near this capital.

The Izotal peasants, who work on a ranch 50 km west of this city, occupied the church briefly but were expelled by antiriot police, who arrested 40 of them.

Many people had to be hospitalized as a result of the clash between peasants and police. Twenty-one of the 40 arrested were released a few hours later and only 12 of them will be tried, police sources said. The CNT issued a communique blaming the peasant's death on police and the El Calvario Church parish priest, Monsignor Giron Perrone, who authorized police to enter the church.

HONDURAS

FOREIGN MINISTER ON CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT IN EL SALVADOR

PA161958 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1930 GMT 16 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 16 Oct (LATIN)--Honduran Foreign Minister Elised Perez Cadalso said here today the Honduran Government in El Salvador will not affect bilateral peace negotiations.

Honduras and El Salvador were involved in an armed conflict in July 1969 as a result of a territorial dispute. Honduras maintains the territories in dispute have been gradually occupied by the Salvadorans.

The bilateral negotiations seek to achieve a peace agreement on the basis of territorial integrity. The main stumbling block is the dispute over sovereignty in the border areas.

Perez Cadalso said he hopes the new government will maintain the same views and willingness to achieve an agreement, particularly since it is said that Foreign Minister Antonio Rodriguez Porth will be a member of the junta which will direct the future of El Salvador.

After indicating that there will be a delay in resuming the talks, he said he does not believe they are deteriorating. Perez Cadalso said he is sure the members of the Salvadoran junta understand the imperative need of reaching an agreement in order to carry forward the great plans for Central American integration.

The Honduran foreign minister said the change in El Salvador will ease social, political and economic tensions, because the situation there was very tense. He noted that if the gentlemen who have assumed power are really going to carry out a policy of greater sensitivity and social benefit it is very probable that tensions will decrease considerably.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS OIL EXPLORATION PERMIT TO TEXACO

PA151457 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 15 Oct 79 PA

[Text] The armed forces government has granted a permit to the transnational company TEXACO so it can begin operating two submarine research platforms along our Atlantic coast. This is part of the search for oil which several foreign companies have been conducting in Honduras. According to Mines and Hydrocarbons General Director Edgardo Zuniga, there have been indications that oil exists at certain depths in the area where TEXACO is exploring.

NICARAGUA

SANDINIST TROOPS MOBILIZED TO HONDURAN BORDER

PA161502 Paris AFP in Spanish 0523 GMT 16 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 15 Oct (AFP)--Some 500 Sandinist army troops have been mobilized to the Honduran border to prevent counterrevolutionary activities, it was unofficially learned here today.

This announcement coincides with the disclosure made in the Honduran capital this afternoon that Maj Pablo Emilio Salazar, a former Somozist National Guard commander, had been found dead near Tegucigalpa.

Several Sandinist government spokesmen had already announced that Salazar was organizing counterrevolutionary groups to conduct activities in Nicaragua. The former Somozist major, known as Commander Bravo, commanded the southern front during the last months of the civil war that devastated Nicaragua. He was accused of committing abuses against the civilian population.

Bravo escaped to the United States when Somoza was overthrown, but a few days ago it was learned that he was in Tegucigalpa. This information was confirmed after it was learned that he had disappeared from the Honduran capital, apparently having been kidnaped by groups sympathizing with Nicaragua's Sandinist revolution. It has been learned here that Maj Salazar's body was found today with two bullet wounds in the head. The body was identified by Somozist soldiers who are refugees in Honduras.

The active presence in Honduras of partisans of the former Nicaraguan regime has led to the mobilization of Sandinist troops to the border. A convoy of about 200 soldiers on board 3 trucks was seen leaving Managua today and heading for the northern highway.

According to reports here, the groups opposing the new Nicaraguan regime have increased their activities in the country's northern area. However, clashes between army patrols and snipers have also been reported in other cities.

It was learned today in Leon, 90 km west of Managua, that several armed groups harassed Sandinist guardsmen, who managed to capture one of the attackers.

BORGE NOTES IMPORTANCE OF NICARAGUAN 'EXAMPLE'

PA170012 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 11 Oct 79 p 5 PA

[Text] Commander Tomas Borge Martinez spoke at a ceremony for soldiers graduating from a basic training course at the "Walter Mendoza" special forces school of the "Rufino Garay" battalion. He said: "We cannot be blamed if the peasants, workers and people of Latin America are trying to build their own future. We are guilty, though, of having provided an example."

The ceremony was also attended by Interior Deputy Minister Eden Pastora Gomez; the school's chief, Cmdr William Ramirez; instructors; and advisers and relatives of companeros Walter Mendoza and Rufino Garay.

In his speech, Cmdr Borge referred to President Carter's threat of sending forces to the Caribbean in the face of "a threat" from the Soviet forces stationed in Cuba. Borge said that everybody knows that these forces have been in Cuba for years and that this is a campaign tactic by Carter, who right now has very little chance of winning the election.

He told the graduating group that fighters must become familiar with these world problems that are not unfamiliar to us.

He stated: "They have blamed Cuba for the revolutionary movements in Latin America and now they are beginning to blame Nicaragua. If those people are hungry and if the masses live in unhealthy situations it is through no fault of ours."

Borge noted that revolutions are not exportable, but that they arise from specific conditions in a country.

He added: "Neither Cuba nor Nicaragua is responsible for the presence of Latin American tyrannies. Peasants have no land, workers have no work and neither peasants nor the workers of those countries control their own destinies."

"And our example cannot be controlled by Carter. The U.S. fleet in the Caribbean cannot control the repercussions provided by the revolutions in Cuba and Nicaragua. The United States could establish controls on our borders if it so wished, but what sort of customs and what type of control can control the example of a revolution?"

"Of course the United States is panicky and the Latin American guerrillas are panicky and they are continuing the counterrevolution by any means. They are scared. They are wounded tigers. The Salvadoran people are fighting in El Salvador, and there is fighting in Guatemala as well."

"Every time a shot is heard in El Salvador or in Guatemala, every time a revolutionary is born in Latin America, he will think about the example set by our people. He will be stimulated by the heroism of our people because we have taught the same lessons that other revolutions have taught. And new revolutions will show their people that victory is possible regardless of how powerful an army may be."

Furthermore, he added: "We do not have to send weapons to El Salvador or Guatemala. The revolutionaries will take care of seizing them from the enemies of the people. This is a dream...you are a dream...a dream come true. This is what will happen to other dreams in the future. This is how the liberation of other Latin American people--which is our most important dream as Sandinist revolutionaries--will become a reality."

Borge later referred to the days when the Sandinist front was a secret organization, when military training was given in dark rooms, when food was uncertain, and other difficulties of the past.

However, he noted that their present situation must not make them vain. It is only a matter of work distribution. They could easily be elsewhere and other companeros could be taking their place in the special forces corps.

He noted: "The virtue we most admire in the revolution is revolutionary modesty and candor."

Borge addressed the graduating class: "When you go into battle you must be extremely audacious and brave, but when you discuss fighting you must be unaffected and very modest. This is how we will get into the heart of our people and represent their interests."

Borge said that the enemies of the revolution are the traitorous bourgeoisie, "those who disregarded the people and only thought about getting rich at the expense of the sweat and blood of the workers."

Later, Borge referred to the arms of imperialism--the main enemy of the Nicaraguan revolution--noting that an armed intervention is unlikely at this time because the correlation of forces in our country has changed. However, the imperialists are aware of our weakness, the national economy, and they could attack there.

At this moment the imperialists want to strengthen the private sector through loans and are disregarding the state, which is responsible for solving the peoples problems.

He emphasized that we must take care of that weak point.

Regarding the international debt, Cmdr Borge said he will keep our word to pay our debts when we get the money.

Borge concluded by stating: "We wear the uniform of love for the revolution. We wear a common uniform: readiness to die for our fatherland. We are united by the things we have, even if we need other things."

"We need many things but there is no lack of desire to work, struggle and die for our people."

Special Forces Chief Cmdr William Ramirez also spoke during the officers' graduation. He stated:

"We are concluding the initial phase of an effort that will be difficult, continuous and uninterrupted. We are now ending the first technical training course for infantry soldiers. You know the minimum of what all troops must know. Now begins the second phase--a prolonged phase of learning and continuous exercises. This phase demands firmness, moral strength, ideological preparation and excellent physical and technical conditions."

"So far we have attained a significant achievement with our school: discipline and modesty."

"Be aware that following the start you will not be going to an easier life. On the contrary, it will be a more demanding disciplined, dedicated and unselfish life. Continue marching because the marching does not end."

ORTEGA WARNS AGAINST EXTERNAL ATTACKS

PA131445 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Humberto Ortega, commander in chief of the Nicaraguan Army, has warned that Nicaragua will oppose external attacks. After admitting that the possibility of desperate actions by Somozists--which could include armed attacks from abroad--have not been ruled out, Ortega said that the Nicaraguan people could counteract those operations where they are being prepared. Although he did not use the word attack at any time, Oretga's remarks implied that the Nicaraguan Army could strike at Somozists, even beyond its national borders.

During a news conference, the army commander in chief said that neighboring countries have been informed of Nicaragua's fears in view of the activities of Somozist groups near the Nicaraguan border.

Asked whether the Sandinist army had equipped itself with modern weapons, Ortega, who shortly before had said the Sandinist Armed Forces are increasing their strength, said that Sandinist soldiers will soon be carrying new weapons.

AMBASSADOR UNDER INVESTIGATION FOR SOMOZIST ACTIVITIES

PA162334 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Foreign Ministry sources have announced that Fernandez Sanchez Herdocia, who was serving as Nicaraguan ambassador to Guatemala, has been arrested for investigation of Somozist activities. The source added that Sanchez Herdocia disappeared after Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto summoned him to report on problems occurring in the embassy.

Additionally, it was reported that he was accused of smuggling whiskey and drugs, which he did in conjunction with other squanderers of the people's money at various customs offices in Central America.

Sanchez Herdocia was also accused with regard to the ceremony he held at the embassy in Guatemala, where many Somozists gathered to celebrate the national holiday on 15 September. Prominent Somozists attended this ceremony including Gonzalo Evertz Vulcano, (Mary Coco) de Callejas, former Leon Deputy Irma de Guerrero and other well-known figures.

The source said in conclusion that Sanchez Herdocia is under invesitgation for numerous charges.

HONDURAN PAPERS REPORT DISAPPEARANCE OF COMMANDER BRAVO

PA131841 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1737 GMT 13 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 13 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Local papers reported today that Nicaraguan citizen Pablo Emilio Salazar, better known as "Commander Bravo," has disappeared and may have been kidnaped by Honduran sympathizers of the Sandinist revolution.

The abduction could have occurred on Thursday when Commander Bravo left his hotel to begin aiding Somozist refugees living in a special camp in southern Honduras.

Bravo had arrived in Tegucigalpa this week from El Salvador aboard a private plane and was accompanied by other Nicaraguans who had come from Miami with aid. The daily EL CRONISTA reports a charge by the Nicaraguan refugee aid committee which claims that Bravo was taken to Nicaragua through an unguarded spot on the border.

Reports state that Commander Bravo's abduction occurred despite the fact that he was staying at a hotel across the street from the National Investigations Department.

A few days ago, newspaper reports had mentioned Salazar as the presumed leader of a counterrevolutionary movement planning to invade Nicaragua from Honduras. This has been repeatedly denied by the Honduran Army, which has stated that it is maintaining strict vigilance over more than 3,000 former Somozist guardsmen living here with whom Bravo would allegedly execute the move against Nicaragua. Bravo commanded Somozist forces on the southern front. For several weeks last July, he halted the advance of Sandinist forces led by Eden Pastora, known as Commander Cero.

JUNTA MEMBER SAYS GOVERNMENT NOT LEFTIST

PA132105 Paris AFP in Spanish 2242 GMT 12 Oct 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 12 Oct (AFP)--Violeta Barrios de Chamorro, member of the Nicaraguan Junta of National Reconstruction, has said here that the Nicaraguan Government is not leftist but is open to ideological pluralism.

The widow of assassinated newsman Pedro Joaquin Chamorro was interviewed by AFP at Ilopango International Airport during a stopover on her way to Toronto, Canada where she will attend the meeting of the Inter-American Press Association (IAPA). Mrs Barrios de Chamorro is attending the IAPA meeting to hand out the Pedro Joaquin Chamorro awards established by the Managua newspaper LA PRENSA for outstanding newsmen of America. He said that she is going to the IAPA assembly solely to represent her late husband and that her son, Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Barrios, and her brother-in-law, Xavier Chamorro, will go as LA PRENSA delegates. She also said that the figure of her late husband is one of the symbols of the new government which overthrew Anastasio Somoza in July and that Nicaragua is thankful for the support the free peoples of the world have given it.

SOCIAL DEMOCRAT LEADER EXPLAINS PARTY STAND

PA121807 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 4 Oct 79 pp 1, 10 PA

[Letter from Manuel Elvir, secretary general of the Nicaraguan Social Democratic Party--date not given]

[Text] Before the Sandinist Social Democratic Party was created, we were invited [to a meeting] by its founders, members of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement and of the Nicaraguan Social Democratic Party.

On that occasion we told those interested in founding a Social Democratic Party that in practice a political initiative would be damaging to them and to the various political groups which for years have been promoting social democratic political thinking in Nicaragua. At that meeting they were told about the talks we had held with Companero Mario Soares when he visited Nicaragua as president of the Socialist International delegation for the purpose of obtaining aid and foreign financing for Nicaragua.

We told them on that occasion that Companero Mario Soares recommended that Nicaraguan Social Democrats maintain good relations with the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) and the Revolutionary Government of Reconstruction. Based on the above, I would like to explain the following to our people:

1. Contrary to what many people believe, the Nicaraguan Social Democratic Party, a political group already in existence, is not the same as the party publicized under the name Sandinist Social Democratic Party.

2. The Nicaraguan Social Democratic Party has its own declaration of principles, statutes and board of directors, different to those of the recently founded Social Democratic Party.

3. As a director of the Nicaraguan Social Democratic Party, who disagreed with the organization of a Social Democratic Party using the name Sandinist, I did not accept the political secretariat offered me by the founders of what has now become the Social Democratic Party.

4. Share in the political criteria of the bloc of parties making up the Socialist International--that of maintaining good relations with the FSLN Joint [as published] Directorate and with the revolutionary government of reconstruction.

SOCIALIST PARTY FORMERLY INFILTRATED BY SOMOZISTS

PA150044 Managua EL PUEBLO in Spanish 9 Oct 79 pp 1, 8 PA

[Text] Alvaro Ramirez, secretary general of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party (PSN), has confirmed statements made by Cmdr Tomas Borge regarding the participation of some PSN members in activities of the Somozist Security Office (OSN). Ramirez said, "there is overwhelming evidence that Domingo Vargas, Armando Nurinda and other PSN members were Somozist security agents. The evidence includes documents and confessions obtained without torture."

Ramirez said that all organizations had been infiltrated by Somozism but this did not stop the revolution.

Another PSN member, Federico Lopez, said that Domingo was not an OSN agent all his political life but as of 1977 and "his own physical and psychological condition, the mental crises he had at times and his ideological weakness in the face of the fearsome methods used by the OSN to destroy a man's personality explain why Domingo sided with the enemy. This does not mean that his earlier years of struggle did not belong to the revolution."

"We condemn Domingo's unfirm behavior," Lopez concluded.

When asked about the possibility of an understanding with the other socialist action, Alvaro Ramirez recalled the position of that other group in the process to overthrow the dictatorship, its economics, its alliance with the bourgeoisie, its acceptance of the mediation supporting Somozism without Somoza and advocating an understanding between the opposing bourgeoisie and the Somozist Liberal Party. These facts show what that organization has been. According to Ramirez, there is no possibility of achieving any reunification with what he characterized as petty-bourgeois parliamentarism.

EL PUEBLO CONDEMNS ATTACKS AGAINST MARXIST-LENINISTS

PA151936 Managua EL PUEBLO in Spanish 10 Oct 79 p 2 PA

[Editorial]

[Text] An arbitrary, repressive campaign is being conducted in Nicaragua against part of the revolutionary movement, the Marxist-Leninists and the broad democratic sectors who, making use of the freedom established by the revolution, do not servilely submit to the policies of the new government and the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN).

As we have been indicating constantly, our newspaper has been one of the targets of that irresponsible campaign because of the mere fact that its pages are not only giving revolutionary support to the reconstruction but are disagreeing with what is wrong and criticizing a situation in which mistakes have been committed. These mistakes need to be rectified or at least to be heard. And let it not be slanderously said that it is a campaign against Somozism, because one can clearly see that this just slogan is being used to attack revolutionary views which differ from the official line.

As time passes, new and increasingly more serious incidents occur as a result of this campaign. Not only are there ill-willed slanders but the revolutionary voices which protest the mistakes which are committed are being imprisoned. But there is more. The honor of old Marxist-Leninist fighters is being maligned by inventing charges which go beyond revolutionary frankness and morals. Fighters who in other organizations decidedly encouraged the revolution so that a free fatherland would be achieved are being treated as reactionaries. All of this is accompanied by constant direct or indirect threats. An attempt is being made to solve by force differences which have been turned into antagonistic contradictions by the passions of a few. These should be solved through a healthy and open debate between fellow companeros in the struggle.

All of these attitudes seriously harm the democratic spirit of the revolution, the spirit of freedom which inspired the people's struggle against the dictatorship. As a result, the process is being falsely served, bringing shame and dishonor to this glorious Nicaraguan battle against imperialism and reaction. While these things occur, the masses are confused, blows are deflected and the forces of the revolution are reduced at the same time that reaction, from its hideouts, claps its hands on seeing our fatherland plunged into sectarianism. The revolution will be harmed more and more if a free rein is given to political passion. This is a sad reality which cannot be hidden since it is rapidly becoming the method of dealing with the contradictions within the democratic and patriotic forces.

HAVANA RADIO REPORTS ON SALVADORAN COUP

FL161120 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 16 Oct 79 FL

[Text] Gen Carlos Humberto Romero has been overthrown by a military coup in which the principal military garrisons of El Salvador were involved. A spokesman for the coupists confirmed that the Salvadoran president left the country in a Guatemalan plane after being forced to resign.

Colonels Jaime Abdul Gutierrez and Adolfo Arnoldo Majano led the coup that ended 32 months of the Romero regime, and declared that the country's 14 departments were under their control.

The Salvadoran Armed Forces accused Gen Carlos Humberto Romero of ruling without guarantees for the security and integrity of the citizens, a communique released in that country pointed out. The communique also accused Romero of allowing and resorting to violence to solve the country's political problems, thereby generating a possible confrontation between the armed forces and the people, and of negligently allowing corruption in public administration, thus endangering the existence of the republic.

The military communique announces that Colonels Gutierrez and Majano led the military coup and that the names of persons who will form the civilian-military junta that will rule the country will be announced at the proper time.

Meanwhile, the military command of the Armed Forces of National Resistance [FARN] of El Salvador has charged that the military coup is another adventure of the United States and Salvadoran oligarchy. The October military coup, notes its communique, was carried out behind the backs of the people. Therefore, the people and their organizations must be on the alert and attentive to what happens in the next few hours. The Armed Forces of National resistance of El Salvador points out that the military dictatorship has not disappeared, that the people are continuing the fight, that there is no solution without the people's participation and that a coup without the people's support is an adventure of the United States and the oligarchy. The communique is signed by (Fernan Cienfuegos) on behalf of the military command of the Salvadoran National Resistance.

LUSSON RECEIVES CAPE VERDE DEPUTY MINISTER

FL131738 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 Oct 79 FL

[Text] Antonio Enrique Lusson, minister of transporation and member of the party Central Committee, this morning received (Omar Lima), Cape Verde's deputy minister of transportation, who heads a delegation from that country now visiting Cuba.

The Cuban and Cape Verde delegations have opened the first meeting for talks of bilateral cooperation in the transportation and port installations fields.

The Cape Verde deputy minister has visited the Havana fishing port.

Participants in the talks which opened today [as heard] at the Transportation Ministry include Manuel Torres, vice president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, Amador del Valle, Cuban deputy minister of transportation, and other (?officials).

GRENADA

CUBAN JOURNALIST INTERVIEWS BISHOP IN NEW YORK

FL151941 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 Oct 79 FL

[Interview by unidentified reporter with Grenadan Prime Minister Maurice Bishop at the Cuban mission to the UN in New York City--date not given, recorded in English with consecutive Spanish translation]

[Text] [Question] Mr Bishop, first we would like to have your opinion on the document submitted by the chairman of the nonalined countries movement and President of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers Fidel Castro to the 34th meeting of the UN General Assembly this past Friday.

[Answer] We think that the statement was extraordinary. We think it was very incisive, a very deep statement. We believe it accurately reflected the real problems faced by the Third World countries. We believe also that it presented some very concrete and realistic solutions. Very importantly also, the speech had the capacity to carry some of the middle-ground countries, those countries that normally side with imperialism or reaction, countries that very often are not able to demonstrate an independent judgment. What we feel is that the way in which the speech was presented in terms of its logic, in terms of the sobriety of the presentation, in terms of the statistical evidence backing every fact, in terms of the fact that some of these countries were probably expecting a blood and thunder speech that would have confronted the developed world, they were somewhat taken aback by the fact that Fidel spent so much time on the question of cooperation and the importance of cooperation as opposed to conflict. I think that all of this must have had the effect of pulling across a lot of the middle-ground countries and, to me, this is extremely important because as the United Nations and the world enter the 1980's the major issues will be economics and the poor of the world. Therefore, strong, clear statements made by someone like President Fidel will go a long way to offset the nature of the defeats and the contents of the (?defeats) in 1980 and thereafter. [sentence as heard]

[Question] What does the new Government of Grenada that you head think about the recently made speech by North American President James Carter during which he announced the North American decision to increase its military presence in the Caribbean?

[Answer] Our government is extremely concerned about these developments. We believe this is a return to cold war principles. We believe it is a revival of the Monroe Doctrine under which the United States had unilateral rights to invade any country in this hemisphere. We are concerned about the fact that of the seven proposals made by President Carter, six are of a military character. When you consider the fact that President Carter himself said that the troops have no seaborne or airborne capability, that they are not a large force or an assault force, that they have been in Cuba at least since the 70's or earlier, it is difficult to see why the announcement was made at this time. We are sure that the reasons for the announcement have nothing to do with Soviet troops, but what they really have to do with is the strength and the growing influence of the nonalined movement, the fact that President Carter was anxious to try to damage the image of Cuba while the nonalined conference was going on in Havana. We feel also that militaristic elements in America were pushing Carter to take a cold war stance so as to try to sabotage SALT II. And thirdly we believe that the winds of change in Latin America and the Caribbean was another major factor. The Nicaraguan revolution, the Grenada revolution and developments like that is what is making reactionary elements in America become desperate. The Caribbean and the Latin American region belong to the peoples of the region. And we believe it is time that America gets to understand that we would like to see the area preserved as a zone of peace, free from all military intimidation and all outside interference.

BISHOP URGES CANADA NOT TO SUPPORT U.S. NAVAL TASK FORCE

FL161228 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 16 Oct 79 FL

[Text] Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has urged Canada not to support what he said was a proposal by U.S. President Jimmy Carter to send an international naval task force into the Caribbean.

Mr Bishop told a press conference in Ottawa after meeting with Canadian Prime Minister Joe Clark that some Caribbean leaders considered the U.S. proposal a threat to peace. The Grenadian Prime Minister said he was in Canada to speak to government on the problems of the region, including what has happened in his country since his government took power 7 months ago. He said he would seek some form of economic aid including assistance for the construction of an international [word indistinct] in Grenada.

Dominican Prime Minister Oliver Seraphin also held talks with Prime Minister Clark yesterday.

LABOR LEADER WHYTE ATTACKS BISHOP REGIME

FL151455 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 9 Oct 79 p 3 FL

[Excerpt] St. Georges, Grenada, Monday [CANA]--Chairman of the Grenada People's Action Labour Movement, Winston Whyte on Saturday delivered a stinging attack on the People's Revolutionary Government of Maurice Bishop, and said that Grenadians are today more fearful than he had ever known them to be.

Mr. Whyte returned to St. Georges a few days ago, after a visit to Trinidad where he expressed apprehension about being arrested when he returned home.

In an interview he maintained that he is not against the revolution nor "am I a destabiliser."

Mr. Whyte said however, "I strongly resent long-term policies being made by what I consider a provisional government without any recourse to a population consensus."

He added: "I also resent even more strongly the posturing of the government with respect to fulfilling their pledges of a 'Free Grenada' when in reality the country is far more tense and boggled with fear than I've ever known.

"The open opposition to Gairy and his regime effectively carried out at all levels of the society is virtually impossible today in terms of providing advice, criticisms, proposals or recommendations, because of the morbid and depressing presence of guns and an indiscriminate pattern of behaviour, Mr. Whyte said.

"Those who continue in this futile exercise not only carry with them a sense of 'mamaguy' but also subtly create a vehicle to bring us where they want, when they want and how they want without any agreement on our part," he added.

JAMAICA

JLP LEADERS SEES NEED FOR JOINT CARIBBEAN POLICY

FL151505 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 12 Oct 79 pp 1, 25 FL

[Excerpts] Opposition leader Edward Seaga has said that the Jamaica Labour Party intends to pursue a foreign policy of encouraging solidarity within the Caribbean bloc and to focus attention on the development problems and needs of the region.

Mr. Seaga, who was addressing a dinner for members of the diplomatic corps and other members of the society hosted by the opposition Jamaica Labour Party at the Pegasus Hotel on Wednesday night, said there was urgent need for a Caribbean policy--"a syndication of regional and metropolitan interests which are now beginning to realize that this is the next hot spot of the world."

There was need for a Caribbean plan to concretize the hopes and aspirations of the people through special trade and investment preferences for the area.

Foreign Policy

The opposition leader, who was outlining the JLP's outlook on foreign policy, said that while Jamaica's foreign policy thrust during the 1960s under the JLP government was that of a "middle level country" (MDC), the PNP government had "relaxed the bid to establish the country as a middle level country." Instead, it had been pursuing a policy of solidarity with a wide grouping of countries, including those classified as less developed countries.

Declaring that "domestic policy must be compatible with external policy if trade and investment flows were to be meaningful," the opposition leader said Jamaica should be pursuing a policy geared to opening up wider doors of trade and investment flows. It should be noted that while, economically, the character of middle level countries was one of buoyancy with a high level of personal freedoms and a larger private sector, operating within a parliamentary democracy, the nature of the LDC's was usually that of a centrally planned economy with a high level of state control.

He said that a long time ago, the JLP discarded political unity with the English-speaking Caribbean in favour of regional institutions of mutual benefit, but CARICOM was now dying as a framework for inter-regional trade and the Caribbean Development Bank had become the major source of financial assistance to Jamaica instead of being assisted by Jamaica.

Under the PNP government, he said, "the only area of positive thrust is in promotion of the expansionist movement of Cuban imperialism under the pretext of a liberation movement."

Stating that the Caribbean was now grouping itself into an intra-regional bloc, Mr Seaga said the JLP's view was that it should be Jamaica's sphere of influence. This, he said, had escaped the country's present leaders who "are seeking spheres of influence in wider fields while neglecting the logical alliances of their own backyards."

He then went on: "The cardinal feature of Jamaican foreign policy to be pursued by the JLP, is to encourage solidarity within this bloc, to focus attention on development problems and needs of the region." There was nothing new in the concept of exposing the needs of the region to the developed world. What was novel was the concept that comparatively speaking, so little was needed. "Of the 30 states of the Caribbean, 23 can be fitted into the King Ranch in Texas," said Mr. Seaga.

Against this background, the JLP could not accept that the Caribbean "cannot make a living, situated as it is offshore the world's richest markets--North America.

"We cannot accept that a combination of regional and metropolitan interests which have both current and historical associations with the Caribbean, cannot make it possible for the Caribbean man of these mini-states to escape poverty--to have a new vista of improved life which will be the strongest argument to combat the threat of alien ideologies," said Mr. Seaga.

He then called attention to the urgent need for a Caribbean policy--"a syndication of the regional and metropolitan interests which are now beginning to realize that this is the next hot spot of the world, and the production of a Caribbean plan to concretize the hopes and aspirations of the people through special trade and investment preferences for the area."

He then raised the question, why should the Caribbean be worthy of concentrated assistance, minute as this assistance may be in comparative terms. The opposition leader observed that "in our anxiety concerning economic conditions, the Caribbean political situation may have escaped attention." He did not think that the parade of warships in the Caribbean was the solution. As he saw it, the problem was not a military threat, "excepting where military training of Caribbean nationals was being conducted in Cuba or by Cubans in Caribbean countries."

The Answer

"The answer lies, firstly, in building hope of the better life and the implemetation of plans for the better life; and, second, in creating a hope that leads each Caribbean man to make his own personal decision in favour of parliamentary rule and a market economy as the better way of life."

GLEANER CHAIRMAN REPORTS ON MEETING WITH PNP

FL121414 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 12 Oct 79 FL

[Text] Chairman and Managing Director of the GLEANER Company Oliver Clarke says the GLEANER's board had generally rejected the allegation and many of the points raised by the PNP [People's National Party] delegation at yesterday's meeting at the Pegasus Hotel. In a statement last night Mr Clarke said the board would consider in depth the specific instances raised. He said the paper's policy remained consistent with the highest principles of journalism in a free society. Mr Clarke also said the board had requested the PNP to clarify certain statements made by its leaders including the prime minister and the general secretary and to consider them as seriously as the board would consider the PNP's allegations.

The PNP delegation at yesterday's meeting included five ministers and the party's general secretary. Youth and Sports Minister Hugh Small who led the party's arguments cited a number of specific references to support the parties allegations that the GLEANER was in breach of a 1965 code of ethics of the Press Association of Jamaica. Mr Small told the GLEANER board that the paper should cease its campaign to bring public institutions including the Office of the Prime Minister, into dispute and that they should adhere to the code of ethics which was drawn up by a group nominated by journalists, including the former editor of the GLEANER, (Theodore Sealy). The meeting was arranged following recent inaccurate articles printed by the GLEANER about the PNP in general and Prime Minister Manley.

CHILE

BOMB EXPLODES AT BANK OF CHILE OFFICE

PY111957 Paris AFP in Spanish 1636 GMT 11 Oct 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 11 Oct (AFP)--The police have reported here that a bomb went off today in one of the branch offices of the Bank of Chile in the southern neighborhood of the city, causing property damage.

It was also reported that security forces had deactivated another bomb placed at the main door of the Investments and Credit Bank branch office, also located in the southern neighborhood of Santiago de Chile.

The military government recently accused the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) of being the perpetrators of a number of similar attacks recorded in the country.

URUGUAY

BRIEFS

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS--Montevideo, 22 Sep--The Central Bank has reported that the balance of payments during the first 7 months of this year showed a deficit of $57 million. During this period exports reached $448,302,000 and imports, $505,793,000. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1509 GMT 22 Sep 79 PY]

GNP INCREASE--The Economy and Finance Ministry has reported that the country's GNP increased by 8.6 percent percent during the first 6 months of the year compared to the same period last year. [Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1500 GMT 18 Sep 79 PY]

COST OF LIVING INCREASE--Montevideo, 15 Sep--The official Institute of Statistics and Census reported that the cost of living increased by 50.1 percent in the first 8 months of the year compared to the government's estimate of 35 percent for the same period. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1432 GMT 15 Sep 79 PY]

IAEA DIRECTOR VISITING--Sigvald Eklund, director of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] today began his official contacts in Uruguay. Eklund will meet with the acting foreign minister, the industries and energy minister and the chairman of the National Atomic Energy Commission. With the latter he will discuss the construction of a nuclear powerplant in Uruguay. [Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1500 GMT 8 Oct 79 PY]

IRON ORE DEPOSITS--About 35 Brazilian, U.S. and other foreign firms have submitted bids for the exploitation of the Valentin iron ore deposits located in Cerro Largo Department. These bids will be opened next week. [Montevido Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1500 GMT 8 Oct 79 PY]

MEAT EXPORTS--Uruguay will export mutton to Saudi Arabia and beef to Portugal. The negotiations have been achieved by the Meat Packing Industry Association, whose directors gave some details on the agreement. Four hundred tons of mutton will be shipped to Saudi Arabia estimated at $1,700 per ton fob. Portugal will pay $1,911 per ton fob. [Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1500 GMT 10 Oct 79 PY]